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for the rights of man as represented by Robert Dale Owen and his experiment in socialism at New Harmony, Indiana. Other kindred movements and the establishment of journals devoted to agitation in favor of this, that, or the other social or philanthropic movement are noted. The book closes with a discussion of the reform movement in Rhode Island, led by Dorr, which eventuated in a new constitution, forbidding slavery and extending the franchise.

The one wish the reviewer has in closing this little volume is that it could be placed in the hands of every grammar-school and high-school teacher of American history.

WM. H. MACE.

*Life of General Philip Schuyler, 1733-1804.* By BAYARD TUCKERMAN. (New York : Dodd, Mead, and Company. 1903. Pp. v, 277.)

Mr. TUCKERMAN has succeeded in presenting the case of a much-wronged general in an impartial though not uninterested manner. The character of Philip Schuyler, hereditary and developed, is admirably drawn, and much space is devoted to his environment. The aristocratic landholder, who is at the same time pioneer on a rough frontier, is carefully and fully portrayed. The Hudson River manors are described, if not with the greatest accuracy of detail, at least with a force that leaves a clear impression upon the mind. The superficial aspects, the natural beauties of the region, the social life of the people, and the frontier dangers are treated rather than the more difficult subjects of their political and economic organization. Yet Philip Schuyler, and the social system of which he was a part, is set forth with no small literary talent. The limitations of the man and his ruling principles are so exposed that we can fully understand his conduct in the critical periods of his life.

After what appears to be an impartial examination of the Schuyler-Gates controversy, Mr. Tuckerman decides that the former's retirement was due to Gates's intrigues, in which the New England prejudice was artfully used. He comes to the conclusion (p. 231) that the retirement of Schuyler was an excusable error for Congress to make under the circumstances ; but that the choice of his successor was a great mistake. In support of this view the author points out that Schuyler's military career had been characterized by care and good judgment but not by brilliancy ; that his aristocratic manner, due to the environment in which he was born and bred, naturally irritated New-Englanders ; that this dislike was intensified by Schuyler's connection with the dispute between New England and New York over the New Hampshire land grants ; and finally that the necessary surrender of Ticonderoga, whose value was much overrated in New England, was quite sufficient to poison the minds of the Adamses, and other members from their section. Even the efforts of Schuyler in behalf of the health of his New England troops was misinterpreted, while his efforts to introduce discipline and subordination were

sullenly resisted. Schuyler lacked the patience and conciliatory manner which might have overcome this misunderstanding of him and his motives.

In the last chapter, a very brief and unsatisfactory treatment of Schuyler's political career, we find little that is new. Mr. Tuckerman effectually disposes of a slur which Bancroft cast upon Schuyler's estimate of Clinton as governor. The phrase, "His family and connections do not entitle him to so distinguished a predominance", is shown to have been taken out of its context and given a false prominence, if not a false meaning (pp. 251-252). Schuyler did not mean to infer that he had no other standard for public office than aristocratic position, but that he feared others might show disfavor for Clinton on that account. Excepting this defense, the chapter is weak because of lack of material. The intimate correspondence between Hamilton and Schuyler, which continued through the critical period of the making of the Constitution and the setting up of the new government, was destroyed by a son of one of Schuyler's executors. The intimate, unguarded views of Hamilton were in these letters, and with them must have perished much valuable information upon the history of the Federalist party.

The account of pre-Revolutionary politics in New York (pp. 75-82) contains a number of inaccurate statements of a character which suggest that the story is based upon certain general works written before the admirable monographic treatment recently given that period by Carl Becker. In general the setting for the activities of the hero is of less value than the matter concerning Schuyler himself. The author has studied Schuyler more deeply than the history of the times in which he lived.

As a piece of literature the book is a success. It is soberly but forcefully written, and the proportions are good. The military side of Schuyler's career is properly emphasized because it was in war and not in politics that he attained prominence. Only our interest in the events in which Schuyler had a part makes us desire a fuller treatment of his political activities, not because he attained such prominence that his own part in the events deserves especial attention.

The almost curt preface informs us that the memoir is based upon General Schuyler's papers and letter-books, on the Gates papers belonging to the New York Historical Society, and on the archives of the State Department in Washington. There is internal evidence of the use of these three sources, but the added clause "and on some other collections of original historical material" seems a needless mystery to plague us throughout 272 pages which are nowhere marred by ugly references. A reviewer is given the uncanny feeling that hidden pitfalls are always before him, and that all statements not otherwise supported may be buttressed by these unknown archives, which perhaps contain proofs that controvert old and established opinions or even facts. Reviewing becomes positively hazardous under such conditions. The index is poor. The volume is very attractive both as to the printing and binding.

C. H. VAN TYNE.